

WAR BILL IN DEBATE

Senate Begins a Siege of Indefinite Length.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST VETO.

"Free Homes" Has a Short Inning in the House.

Washington, May 16.—The debate upon the war revenue measure was begun in the senate today. The opening statement for the committee on finance was made by Mr. Allison of Iowa, the ranking member in the absence of Mr. McKim of Vermont, who estimated that the bill, as it came from the house of representatives, would raise about \$100,000,000 a year. As reported from the senate committee, Mr. Allison estimated that it would raise \$181,457,000. At the conclusion of Mr. Allison's statement the bill was made the unfinished business and it will be pressed to passage as soon as possible.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information in his possession concerning the progress of work on the Nicaragua canal and concerning the financial affairs of the Maritime Canal company. The resolution was agreed to.

The senate by 35 to 11 voted down an amendment by Mr. Pettigrew to a local railroad bill providing that the government might purchase the road at its cash value any time after ten years.

REVENUE BILL CALLED UP.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) then called up the war revenue bill and made a statement of its features to the senate.

Mr. Allison said that as the bill came from the house of representatives, it was an internal revenue measure, and as reported to the senate it was still an internal revenue bill. Comparatively, said he, there are no provisions in it for increase of customs duties.

He said that the finance committee had carefully examined all the schedules of the house bill and had been led to believe that schedules A (stamp tax) and B (proprietary articles) were too general in their scope. Consequently they had been amended. In the beer and tobacco taxes, on schedules A and B and on the tonnage tax matter, the committee was substantially a unit. Mr. Allison said further that in the committee there were no differences of opinion as to the necessity of the bill. It was purely a revenue measure. With a view to ascertaining how much money would be required to run the war during the next fiscal year, although he expressed the hope that it would last only a few weeks or a few months at most, Mr. Allison said that the committee had obtained the best possible estimates from the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy. Secretary Alger estimated that his department would need \$150,000,000. To this sum must be added at least \$150,000,000 to pay expenses authorized by congress after the estimate was made.

The estimate of the secretary of the navy for the expense of his department for the same period was \$75,000,000, but in addition to this sum the amount carried by the naval appropriation bill must be considered as a part of the expenses of the navy. In addition to the \$50,000,000 already appropriated as a war fund, which Mr. Allison announced parenthetically, had been practically expended, the forthcoming general deficiency bill would carry a deficiency appropriation for the current year of about \$50,000,000 and there is a naval deficiency of about \$22,000,000.

The senate finance committee therefore figured that it would require a total of at least \$227,000,000 to pay the expenses of the war from the present time until the first of July, 1899, not taking into account any emergency expenses which might arise at any moment.

Mr. Allison then carefully analyzed the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the government. In the course of this statement he expressed the opinion that the estimate of the secretary of the treasury that the present tariff bill would this year raise \$200,000,000 was too high. In present circumstances and conditions he doubted whether the bill would produce more than \$180,000,000.

The important question, he said, was how much money should be provided by taxation and how much by loan. In committee, he had been willing to increase the revenue feature so as to insure \$125,000,000. On this point the committee on finance had been divided, some members



If a woman walked barefooted on a sharp edge of a sword, she would not undergo one of the most painful and dangerous diseases of the human system. They suffer from headaches, dizziness, and pain that could be induced by the professional torturers that the world ever knew. Day and night they suffer from headaches, dragging down and burning sensations, pains in the sides and back, hot and cold flashes, nervous and trembling sensations, and physical lassitude and mental despondency. The whole body is tortured with pain and the entire nervous system is racked. If they consult the average obscure physician, he will attribute their troubles to indigestion, liver, kidney, heart or nervous trouble. If, by accident, he hits upon the right cause, he will insist upon the disgusting examinations and local treatment so embarrassing to a sensitive, modest woman.

The real trouble is weakness or disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. There is no necessary for examinations or local treatment. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all disorders of this nature in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It hastens the development of the expectant mother, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It restores the beauty and vitality lost through long months or years of pain and suffering. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. At all medicine stores. Avoid substitutes.

To cover mailing only, send 21-cent stamps for paper-covered copy, or 31-cent cloth-bound copy, of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice. Address, Doctor R. W. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SYRUP OF FIGS



NEVER IMITATED QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

desiring to raise as much as or more than \$150,000,000, and he thought that the bill would produce this amount irrespective of the Democratic amendments. Indeed, he thought that the bill as agreed to by all the members would produce even to exceed \$150,000,000, while he thought the house bill would not produce to exceed \$100,000,000.

DEMOCRATIC AMENDMENTS.

Taking up the amendments inserted without the co-operation of the Republican members of the finance committee, and known as the Democratic amendments, Mr. Allison expressed the opinion that in addition to the greenback and seigniorage provisions, these would yield \$75,000,000 in the aggregate, in addition to the estimate of \$150,000,000 already given. His estimate included from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000 on transportation companies, \$750,000 on telegraph companies, \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 on insurance companies, \$100,000,000 on banks and \$45,000,000 on corporations.

Mr. Allison criticized with considerable severity the provision for taxing corporations, saying that it would be especially severe upon stockholders in small corporations and that it was also liable to cause double taxation.

In conclusion, Mr. Allison said that it was one duty of the senate to authorize the secretary of the treasury to borrow from time to time \$200,000,000 or so much thereof as might be needed for war purposes exclusively and to issue 1 per cent bonds therefor. It was also the purpose to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness for \$100,000,000 to meet any deficit in the running expenses of the government.

Mr. White (Cal.) said he wanted to call the senate's attention to the fact that the propriety of placing an equitable tax upon the oil refining interest, the sugar trust and other great monopolies would be forced upon the senate. The idea was to place some of the burdens of the present war upon those who were able to bear them, as well as upon those who use a little tobacco or take an occasional glass of beer.

Mr. Gorman inquired if the bill as reported to the senate did not levy a tax one-fourth of one per cent upon the very interest Mr. White referred to, just the same as upon smaller corporations.

Mr. White admitted that it did, but he thought the senate ought to have full justice and equality in view.

Mr. Allison announced that the bill would be laid aside for the day, Mr. Jones (Ark.) having the floor, with the understanding that it was to be the unfinished business and would be called up again immediately after morning business.

The senate then, at 2:40 p. m., went into executive session, and at 3:45 p. m. adjourned.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST VETO

Comes Back to the House and Is Unanimously Sustained.

Washington, May 16.—The house today received its first veto from President McKinley and voted unanimously to sustain the executive. The veto was of a bill conferring upon the court of claims jurisdiction in a private case of long standing. The day was given to consideration of bills under suspension of the rules the measure of chief importance being one ratifying an agreement for the allotment and opening to settlement of the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache lands in Oklahoma, and to establish an assay office at Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Marsh (Ill.) presented the conference on the bill authorizing the army officers to furnish food to the Cuban people and arms and equipment to Cubans to increase their fighting effectiveness against Spain during the present war. The report was adopted without objection.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Hall of Iowa called up the senate bill authorizing the president to appoint one assistant adjutant general with the rank of colonel and another with rank of major.

The house joint resolution appointing William J. Sewell of New Jersey, Martin T. McMahon of New York, John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin and William H. Bonnell of California, members of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was called up. Pending the disposal of the measure, Mr. Lacey (Iowa) raised the question of the eligibility of Sewell and Mitchell, as being contrary to the federal constitution.

Mr. Loud (Cal.) attacked the action of the committee on finance affairs, in not permitting him a fair opportunity to be heard on the selection of the Californian members. He declared Major Bonnell was unknown to the volunteer soldiers and at length charged the naming of Major Bonnell to have been done at the dictation of a senator from California "to pay a political debt" and he, Mr. Loud, regretted the "slandering of the soldiers home to pay political obligations."

Replying to these charges, Mr. Hall of Iowa, the chairman of the committee, denied them in toto and asserted that the

committee had simply followed the rule and named two Democrats and two Republicans. As to Major Bonnell, he had been urged by a Republican senator and two representatives from California and by the California Republican state central committee "to recommend," Mr. Hall declared, "quite as much entitled to consideration as that of the gentleman from California who has just addressed the house."

The resolution was passed, yeas 125, nays 91.

The speaker then laid before the house a message from the president, vetoing a bill conferring upon the court of claims jurisdiction to re-try the case of the representatives of Isaac P. Tice against the United States brought in 1873 to recover \$25,000, the alleged value of certain meters to measure the quality and strength of distilled spirits.

Interest attached to the message chiefly by reason of its being the first veto message ever sent by President McKinley to the house. The yeas and nays were taken upon passing the bill over the veto and the president was sustained without a dissenting vote, 153 members voting.

The senate bill to establish an assay office at Seattle, Washington, was called up. Mr. Stone said the purpose of the bill was to afford a convenient office for the Klondike gold producers, who would mine this year, it was estimated, from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of the metal. The bill carries an appropriation of \$20,000 for expenses of the office.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones of Washington spoke for the bill.

Mr. Cannon (Illinois), opposed it, insisting that a government assay office at Seattle was unnecessary.

Mr. Cannon, speaking against the establishment of any more assay offices, declared that the motive in urging an office at Seattle was prompted by a desire of the Alaska transportation companies, which practically controlled the Klondike output, to put down gold at Seattle at Philadelphia mine prices.

"Is it not better for the government," asked Mr. Bland, "to establish assay offices and secure gold in that way than to sell bonds for it?"

"Oh," cried Mr. Cannon, with a wave of his hand, "the gentleman would throw the patient into the sea. Bonds have gone up and down like a question mark, the gentleman has to do with heaven or sound sense."

The bill was then passed. The house went into committee of the whole to consider the house bill to ratify an agreement entered into in 1852 between the United States commissioner and the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians to open settlement of the reservation of these Indians in Oklahoma. It was explained by Mr. Curtis of Kansas.

Mr. Crow (Pa.) opposed the policy incorporated in the bill of making the pioneer settler pay for lands. He maintained that if the government chose to enter a treaty with the Indians to secure their lands and general welfare, the treasury of the country should pay directly for the lands and then let the settlers take the land free, on the broad, generally recognized principle that the public domain belonged to the strong-hearted, brave men who were willing to undertake the hardships of pioneering.

The remarks of Mr. Crow were applauded. The bill, upon motion of Mr. Cannon, was amended so as to make the payment of not exceeding \$200,000 to the Indians contingent upon the receipt of the amount from the sale of the lands. With this and a few other amendments, the bill was passed.

The house adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

THE DEATH RATE.

While it is quite true that the proportion of deaths from malaria is an immediate cause is proportionately small as cited in annual mortality statistics, yet physicians are thoroughly convinced that it causes malarial fever, a fatal character and begins dangerous nervous prostration. This malarial is eradicated and prevented by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures biliousness, constipation, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

UNDER FIRE AT SAN JUAN

Exciting Experience of a Ship That Ran Afoul of a Revolution.

San Diego, May 15.—The United States ship Alert arrived this afternoon from San Juan, Nicaragua, Corinto and Acapulco en route. It was not until the ship came to anchor in San Diego bay that Captain Lantz and the crew learned of Admiral Dewey's great victory at Manila.

The Alert brings confirmation of the peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The vessel had an exciting time during the troubles there. Captain Lantz said: "We were under the fire of batteries at San Juan for two hours, and although no shot struck us, the occasion was interesting enough to relieve the monotony of an otherwise peaceful cruise. During the time the cabin of the Alert was filled with women and children from San Juan to the number of twenty or thirty. We were at that time protecting the cable connecting San Juan with South America. This was in February."

The occasion to which Captain Lantz referred was a brief time when the insurgents captured San Juan. The Alert sailed for San Francisco tomorrow.

HE WAS PHOTOGRAPHING PORTS.

Washington, May 15.—The British embassy has recently received information concerning the Porto Rico correspondent of the New York Herald, named Halstead, who was said to be undergoing torture at San Juan. On inquiry of the London office, the embassy is informed that Halstead was convicted of making photographs of the Port Rican forts, and was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. The reports of torture are denied.

GUNBOAT TERROR CAN'T GET TO SEA.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.) St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, May 15.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Terror,

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher. Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

See and know all druggists, Scott & Bowman, Chemists, New York.

Dandruff is Disease

The beginning of baldness is dandruff. Keep the scalp clean and promote the growth of the hair by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

which has been undergoing repairs at Fort de France since the arrival with the Cape Verde fleet under the command of Admiral Cervera is still there with disabled boiler and tubes and propeller and no money to pay for necessary repairs.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgetstown, Pa. For sale by druggists.

Japan Is Nerving Around Again.

London, May 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says: "Japan intends to protest vigorously against America sending the Philippines. She has already sought the assistance of Russia, and conferences are occurring between Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, and the Japanese ambassador, Baron Hayashi Tadashi. It is believed that France and Germany will support Japan."

German Guns and Gunners.

London, May 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "A number of Spanish war vessels which were recently despatched of armament have been supplied with Krupp guns. They have also been supplied with all the necessary supplies, including German artillerymen."

Yale Clears From St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, May 15.—11 p. m.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale cleared port this evening and turned westward.

When weak and worn out, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore strength.

SULLIVAN GETS A DECISION

Over Sammy Kelly Before the Lenox Athletic Club.

New York, May 15.—Dave Sullivan, the Irish pugilist, met Sammy Kelly of this city tonight at the Lenox Athletic club and, after fighting twenty rounds, was declared the winner by Referee Jimmy Dime of Amsterdam, N. Y. The boys were matched some time ago to fight at 135 pounds, but tonight Sullivan was six pounds heavier, and had to pay a forfeit of \$250. Sullivan was the favorite in the betting, at 100 to 90, but owing to the difference in the weights of the contestants, the announcement was made that all bets were off before the boys began to fight. It was a pretty contest all through, and if it were not for Kelly's loss in the latter part of the bout, when he frequently grabbed Sullivan's arm, the referee's decision might have been a draw. Neither contestant was felled during the twenty rounds. Kelly drew first blood in the twelfth, when he landed a hard left on Sullivan's nose. Kelly was the aggressor up to the eighteenth round, but in the closing rounds Sullivan led the fighting. Both men were repeatedly cautioned during the contest for striking low and in clinches.

Presbyterian General Assembly

Route From Chicago.

Pennsylvania Line connects Chicago Union Station with entrance to Assembly grounds at Winona Lake (Warsaw, Ind.). Excursion tickets will be sold May 16th to 21st, inclusive. For details apply to H. R. Lincoln, A. G. P. Agt., 245 South Clark St., Chicago.

Twenty Rounds in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—Bobby Dobbs, the negro lightweight pugilist of Memphis, knocked out Dick Case of Seattle in the twentieth round here tonight. The fight was vigorous from the beginning and both men were knocked down half a dozen times. Though Case forced the fighting in nearly every round, he received more punishment than Dobbs, who displayed better generalship. Case was badly bruised, while Dobbs came out in good condition.

National Circuit Bicycle Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—The national bicycle circuit races at the Auditorium here today were poorly attended. Kark Kaser, the Swiss, was an attraction. The national championship one mile open, for professionals, was won by Gardner, which entitles him to enter the mile championship at the national meet. Time, 2:26.45. The two-mile handicap, professional, was won by Kaser (90 yards); Becker (100 yards); second, Bowler (100 yards), third, Time, 4:25. Half-mile professional was won by D. Drow, Jimmy McFarland second; C. Jack third, Time, 1:38.

Northern Pacific Meets Rates.

San Francisco, May 15.—The Northern Pacific Railway company today announced a cut in transcontinental rates to meet that of the Canadian Pacific. The rates quoted this morning were from Portland, Ore., to eastern points, and were as follows:

To St. Paul—First-class, \$20; second class, \$15.

To all points east of Chicago to which the fare is \$150 or over—First-class, \$25; second class, \$20.

The rate by the Southern Pacific from Portland to San Francisco is \$15 first-class and \$11 second class.

Gladstone's Comfortable Day.

Hawarden, May 15.—11 p. m.—A bulletin just issued says: Mr. Gladstone passed a quiet and comfortable day, and has taken nourishment well. He experienced no pain, maintained his strength and had a great deal of sleep.

New Minister for Peru.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., May 15.—President Pierra has accepted the resignation of the cabinet and charged Dr. Josep J. Loayza, a member of the supreme court, with the formation of a new ministry, in which Dr. Loayza will hold the portfolio of justice. The names of the others of the new cabinet are not yet announced.

Confirmed by the Senate.

Washington, May 15.—The senate today confirmed these nominations:

Senators: California—H. W. Ewen, Redlands; J. E. Reynolds, Redding.

PROSPECT FOR WAR

Between England and France Is No Laughing Matter.

ENGLAND WILL FORTIFY

St. Johns, N. F., and Gives Notice to that Effect.

St. Johns, N. F., May 15.—The colonial government has been advised that, owing to complications between Great Britain and France, which are likely to result in war, and to the constant friction always developing along the French shore of Newfoundland, the imperial authorities intend to fortify St. Johns.

POWOWING OF PRINCES

Upon the Visit of Prince Henry to the Emperor of China.

Peking, May 15.—The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia yesterday to the Emperor of China was a great event in the history of Peking. The prince and his suite went to the summer palace mounted on ponies and accompanied by an escort of marines on foot. When the prince and his companions arrived at the palace they were conducted to the temple, where their clothes were changed. Prince Henry and Baron Von Heyking, the German minister here, then visited the emperor's dower, who asked them innumerable questions. They afterwards visited the emperor, who received Prince Henry and his whole suite in the great audience hall. The emperor was nervous and his hand was trembling as he shook hands with the prince, who offered him a present of some magnificent porcelain.

After a short exchange of compliments the emperor walked to the entrance hall, where the marines were drawn up. The rattling drums caused the emperor a momentary start.

The prince then left the emperor and with his suite embarked on board electric and steam launches for the lake and visited the different points of interest. Later, the prince returned to the audience hall, where the emperor returned his visit, bringing with him most beautiful and valuable presents of vases of jade and cloisonné ware and two fans painted by the emperor's own hand.

After a private conversation lasting a considerable time, the prince left the palace.

London, May 15.—The Times correspondent at Peking says:

Prince Henry of Prussia is reported as much impressed by the personality of the emperor, her masterful activity and ability, thus confirming the Chinese belief that she is the true ruler of China. The visit has broken the last barrier hedging the court. Its striking feature was that the emperor expressed an intention to arrange an audience for the wives of the foreign ambassadors and ministers.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times

says: "A dispatch from Peking to the Lokal Anzeiger says that the emperor sat unpainted and unveiled behind a table in the form of an altar. Prince Henry expressed the wish that the European ladies in Peking might be received by the emperor, who replied that this request should be complied with at the next state reception. She also sent her own order to Empress Augusta Victoria, Empress Frederick and Princess Irene."

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at G. Gehring's Drug Store.

Condition of Russia's Wheat.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—Reports received as to the condition of the grain crops throughout the country, show that the state of winter wheat is generally satisfactory and that only a few of the central districts have suffered.

Thousands Killed in a Cyclone.

London, May 15.—A dispatch to the Standard from The Hague says:

According to a private telegram from India, a terrific cyclone has destroyed a great part of Bim, a seaport town of the island of Sumatra, Malay Archipelago. The shores of Sumatra bay are covered with the bodies of thousands of victims. The town of Kupang, island of Timor, escaped the force of the hurricane.

BASEBALL

CHICAGO 12, CLEVELAND 4.

Chicago, May 15.—The Chicago found Young just to their liking today and hit him hard from start to finish. Both teams played very ragged in the field. Attendance 1,200. Score:

Chicago 12 1 1 3 5 0 1—12 15 8

Cleveland 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—4 1 8

Batteries—Chicago, Kilroy and Donahue; Cleveland, Young and Criger. Umpire, McDonald.

GAME POSTPONED.

At New York—Washington-New York, no game; rain.

At Boston—Brooklyn-Boston, no game; rain.

Western League Games

At Columbus R H E

Columbus 3 0 0 0 0 4—4 0 3

Indianapolis 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 7 0

Walters and Buckley, Scott, Kahoe and Lynch.

At Milwaukee R H E

Milwaukee 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 4 4

Detroit 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—3 3 3

Barnes and Spears; Thomas and Twineham.

Western Association Games.

At Cedar Rapids R H E

Cedar Rapids 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2

Elkhart 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—5 5 6

McDougal and Schrecongost; G. Brown and Hodge.

She—"Does the baby take after its mother?" He—"Well, it hasn't begun to talk yet."—Yokema Statesman.

IGNORANCE in regard to paint materials or painting would seem in this age to be inexcusable, when full information can be had free. If interested, it will pay to get pamphlet and color cards, also twelve pictures of houses painted